



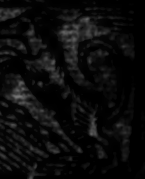
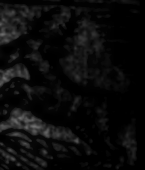
Markham's
METHOD
OR
EPITOME:



Wherein
Is shewed the
Cure of all
Beasts, and
Birds, ser-
viceable for
MAN.



London, Printed for
William Thackeray,
and are to be sold
at his Shop in
Duck-Lane
1684.



For the Throat in a Hoers
Foot take a Spone full
of tar and half a pounce
of Coniwerder and a little
Rady Greas Bide in a little
Mile Bear.

For the Strong

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M A R K H A M'S
M E T H O D
O R
E P I T O M E: 2

Wherein is shewed his approved
Remedies, for all Diseases whatsoever in-
cident to Horses, and they are almost 300.
all cured with twelve Medicines only, not of
twelve pence cost, and to be got commonly
every where.

A L S O,
For curing of all Oxen, Kine, Bulls,
Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Goats, Swine, Dogs
of all kinds, Conies, all sorts of Poultry, all
Water-fowl, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, and
the like; Pigeons, all singing Birds, Hawks
of all kinds, and other Creatures serviceable
for the use of Man.

Divided into twelve general Points or Heads.

By *Gervase Markham*, Gentleman.

The eleventh Edition corrected by the Author.

London, Printed for *William Thackeray*, and are to be
sold at his Shop in *Duck-Lane*. 1684.

To cure the farcise in
a Horse -

take two Dramas of Red
precipitate or Three of
white D.^o finely ground
virguinee Snake Roots one
Dram the best candied roots
of elicampane and Seed
half a oz.^s each the powder
of Diapente enough to
make it into balls -

Drink after balls



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A PREFACE

To the Old and New Readers.



His is an Age (gentle Reader) of much inquisition and examination of mens printed Works: neither is it in my conceit either unreasonable or unnecessary that men should give account for their Labours, especially where they make the world believe they do the world a particular profit: for otherwise the world might come to be cozened. Therefore for my self, thus methinks I hear the world say: Sir, why load you thus both mens minds and the Booksellers stalls with such change and variety of Books, all
A 3 upon

upon one subject, as if men were tyed to your readings? Methinks the little pamphlet you first publish, might have given satisfaction. To this I answer: That Pamphlet was the milk of my first experience, drawn not to nourish the world, but to give a little satisfaction to a noble kinsman I had, from whom a very corrupt copy was stoln, and put to Printing without my knowledge; so that to shield both mine own shame and the books, I was compeld to put it forth in that manner as it went; and then many judicious Gentlemen in the same Art found fault in the briefness thereof, saying that the scanting of my rules took away much satisfaction from the young Scholar, and that there was a lameness therein, because I had not handled the whole members of the Art, but here a finger, and there a toe, as I was led by my own fancy. Hence it came I writ the great book *Cavalrice*, and in it omitted nothing in my knowledge appertinent to Horsemanship: but by reason of a too greedy and hasty book-

book-seller, and the distributing of the work into the hands of many printers, it was not only exceeding falsly printed, but also most part of the book of Cures left out; which was such a main to the book, that I was many years stirred up by my friends to repair that error; which I did by writing that book intituled the *Myster-Piece*; wherein I have set down every disease and every medicine so full and so exactly, that there is not a Farrier in this Kingdom, which knows a medicine for any disease, which is true and good indeed, but I will find the substance thereof in that book: yet this book did not satisfie my friends; for they said, though it were a work right good and necessary, yet the greatneis of the book and the great price thereof, deprived Poor men of the benefit; and that the multiplicity of the medicines, and the cost of the ingredients were such as poor men stood amazed at, and found that their beasts perisht before they could compass what should cure them: from whence only I have with

To the Reader.

much labour and experience found out the Contents of this book, where with Twelve Medicines, not of Twelve pence cost, and to be got commonly every where, I will cure all the Diseases that are in Horses whatsoever, and they are almost three hundred. This book I hope the price will not hinder; for it is determined only for the good of the needful; to whose use if it prove as fortunate as it is faithfully and justly set down, they will have cause to praise God, and love me, for my great pains in enlarging and correcting this latter Edition, as you shall find.

Gervase Markham.

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A brief Table

Shewing the Contents of the Twelve Points
handled in this Book.

THe first Point sheweth the Character or nature of the Horse; and how the Horse being subject almost to 300 diseases, yet all may be cured by twelve Medicines, and commonly to be gotten, Fol. 1, &c.

The second Point containeth the rarest medicine that ever was found out for horses: from fol. 23, to 27

The third Point sheweth the nature of the Ox, the Cow, Bull, and Calf, and how to cure all the diseases incident to them, with seven Medicines: from fol. 27, to 39

The fourth Point sheweth the nature of Sheep, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines: from fol. 39, to 46

The fifth Point shews the nature of Goats, and how to cure all diseases in them with two Medicines: as from fol. 46. to 51

The sixth Point sheweth the nature of Swine, and how to cure all diseases in them with three medicines: from fol. 51. to 56

The seventh Point sheweth the nature of all kind of Dogs, and how to cure all diseases in them with 3. medicines: from fol. 56. to 61

The eighth Point sheweth the nature of Hares

The Table.

Hares and Conies, and how to cure all the diseases in them with one only medicine: from fol. 61. to 65

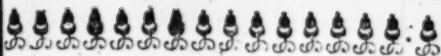
The ninth Point sheweth the nature of all sorts of Poultry, as Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkeys, Peacocks, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails, Cranes, House-doves, Stock-doves, Turtle doves, and the like; and how to cure all the diseases in them with four medicines, from fol. 65. to 71

The tenth Point sheweth the nature of all Water-fowl; as Swans, Geese, Ducks, Tayls, Widgeons, Sheldraks, Plovers, Herns, Puets, Bitters, Gulls and such-like; and how to cure the diseases in them with one medicine only; from fol. 71. to 73

The eleventh Point shews the nature of all singing and whistling birds; as Nightingale, Robbin, Bulfinch, Linnet, solitary Sparrow, Goldfinch, Miskin, Spink, Canary-bird, Celandar, Black bird, Throstle, Cordial, Lark, and suchlike; and how to cure all the diseases in them with 3 medicines: as from fol. 73. to 80

The twelfth and last Point sheweth the character and nature of all sorts of Hawks, and how to cure all the diseases in them with six medicines only: as from fol. 80. to 88

And concludeth with the nature of Red and Fallow Deer.



Character of the Nature of THE H O R S E.

Horses of all the unreasonable creatures upon the earth, are of the greatest understanding, having in them (as the school-men affirm) a certain naturall instinct, not only of the knowledge of their masters, and keepers, but also of their own generation and descent, knowing their Sires, and Dams, in such wise that they will refuse (as *Pliny* saith) to couple or ingender with them: they are also of all creatures the aptest to learn any motion, and the readiest to obey their teachers, having a greater love to exercise than any other beast. They are of infinite great courage and valour, taking an exceeding delight in the Wars; and (as some school men affirm) have a certain foreknowledge of battell, and will prepare themselves man-like for the same. They will grieve for the loss or deaths of their Masters, and are so apt to endure labour, that it is

is written of the horses of the Samarran that they would gallop a hundred and fifty miles end-waies, without rest or stay: they are naturally of long life, and by choice keeping, have been brought to sum up fifty years, but for thirty years it is much ordinary. The Mares are less lived, as till twenty, or five and twenty at the most; They are of all beasts the most beautifull of shape, they are fit for the saddle at four years of age for the Wars at six, for the race at eight, and for hunting, or for extream matches, at ten or eleven: the females bear their Foals five or eleven months, and foal in the twelfth: the best time for their ingendring is March, at the increase of the Moon, or in the middle part thereof, and the Mare foaleth her Foal standing: they are supposed to be so loving and kind to their generation, that if a Foal lose the dam, yet the other Mares which are milch, will of their own accord, lend the teats, and feed or nurse up the orphan Foal. Horses are subject to more diseases than any other beast, for they have full as many as belong to a man; and yet notwithstanding, all those diseases may be cured by twelve medicines only, as you shall find by reading of the sequel which followeth.

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How to cure all the Infirmities
in HORSES, either inward or outward
with twelve Medicines only, and
all not worth Twelve-pence.

The first Point.

All these Infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

A LL Fevers in general.	Sick Spleen.
The Pestilence.	Sick Kidneys.
A horse Taken.	The Yellows.
The Falling evil.	The Dropsie.
The Palsie, or Shaking evil.	Costiveness in the
The Night-mare.	body.
Hide-bound.	The Bots.
All Consumptions.	All Worms.
The Brest-grief.	Pissing Blood.
The Anticor.	The Mattering
All Tiredness.	yard.
The Loathing of meat.	Shedding of the
Casting out of drink	seed.
All Surfeits.	Falling of the year
The hungry evil.	Eating of hens dur
Sick Liver.	The falling of the
Sick Gall.	crest.

all diseases in Horses, &c.

The first Medicine.

IF the horse have been brought weak by sickness, and that you find it proceedeth from some inward infection, or corruption of blood, you shall give him in the morning fasting two spoonfulls of the powders of *Diapente*, well brewed with four spoonfull of honey, and tost to and fro in a pint of sweet wine as Muscadine or Malmsey; and then ride or walk him up and down in the Sun an hour after: then set him up very warm in the stable, and let him fast an hour, and then give him such provender as he will eat, and his hay sprinkled with a little water: but if his sickness proceed from any cold cause, or from over riding, and too sudden cooling, or from washing when he was hot, or such like, then you shall give the same quantity of *Diapente* & honey in *Sack*, or other hot wine, in the same manner, as aforesaid: But if his sickness be less contagious, or that wine is not ready to be had, then you shall give the same quantity of the aforesaid powder and honey, either in a quart of strong *Ale*, or a quart of strong *Beer*, observing all the instructions formerly declared. Now for this powder which is called *Diapente*, or (of some) *Horse-Mithridate*, because it

it is a general *Antidote* or preservative against all poysonous infection, you shall make it in this manner, Take of *Aristolochia rotunda*, of *Gentiana*, of *Myrrhe*, of *Bacchi-laures*, and of *Ebori*, of each a like quantity, beat them all together in a mortar to a very fine powder, and then searse it till not any grossness be left, and then keep it either in a close pot, or in a bladder, and use it as before said, when you shall have occasion, and observe to do it divers mornings together, if the sickness be violent. Now for as much as this powder may many times be wanting, or at least hard to come by on the sudden, therefore in case of such extremity you shall take a good handful of *Cellandine* roots and leaves. and all, and having pickt and cleansed them, you shall take of *Wormwood*, of *Rue*, of each half a handful boyl these in a pottle of strong *Ale* or *Beere* till a tull half be consumed, then strain it, and press the herbs exceedingly, and then dissolve into the drink almost half a pound of sweet butter, and an ounce and a half of the best *Treacle*, and being no more but luke warm, give it the horse to drink in the morning fasting, and ride or walk him an hour after it, then set him up warm, and let him fast another hour, then give him meat as afore

againſt aforeſaid : and do this divers mornings according to the greatneſs of his ſickneſs. Now in this cure you muſt by no means forget to let the horſe blood in the neck-vein, an hour or two before you give him the firſt drink, and let him bleed till you ſee the corrupt blood change and begin to look pure : to know which, you ſhall ſave the firſt blood, and the laſt blood, in two ſaucers, and as they cool, they will eaſily ſhew you the difference. Now if your horſe happen to fall ſuddenly ſick under you, as you travell, when there is no Town nor help near you, then you ſhall preſently light from his back, and with a ſharp-pointed knife, or bodkin, or for want of both, with a ſtrong pointed tag, you ſhall prick him in the roof of the mouth amongſt the bars, ſomewhat near to his uppermoſt teeth, and make him bleed well ; walking him forward, and ſuffering him to champ and eat his own blood, which is very wholeſom, and almoſt a preſent cure : now if the blood ſtanch of it ſelf, (as commonly it will) then you ſhall preſently piſs in his mouth, and ſo ride him with all gentleneſs and eaſe homeward, and being hot up warm, waſh his mouth and noſtrils with vinegar, and the next morning let him bleed

B

blood

blood in the neck vein, and give him either of the drenches before prescribed, and no doubt but you may hold on your journey without danger. Now if in the pricking of the horse in the mouth, you either strike your knife too deep, or else cut the vein in sunder, whereby you cannot stanch the blood (as it many times hapneth) in this case you shall put some big round piece of wood into the horses mouth (to keep him from biting) and then take a little of the fine down of a *Hares* skin, or a *Conies* skin, or (for want of them) the fine lint of any wollen cloth, and hold it hard to the wound, and it will stand it; neither will it be lickt away with the horses tongue.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All head ach.	All shortness of breath.
All frenzie.	Broken wind.
The lethargie.	Rotten lungs.
The staggers.	The Glanders.
The poss.	Mourning of the
All colds.	chyne.
All coughs, wet	Lax, or looseness.
or dry.	The bloody flux.

The second Medicine.

FOR any of these diseases of the head, or lungs, or other parts of them offended, you shall in any wise first let the horse bleed in the neck-vein, and let him bleed exceeding well, that is to say, till you see the blood change, and that corruption come to pureness; then stanch the vein, and take of *Assa foetida* as much as a *Hassel-nut*, and dissolve it in a saucer full of strong Wine-vinegar, and then take fine flax-hurds and dip them therein, and then stop the same hard into the horses ears, and with a needle and a thred stitch the tops of the horses ears together, to keep the medicine in from shaking forth: then take of the white cankerous *moss*, which grows upon an old *Oake-pale*, or other *oak-wood*, a good handful or more, and boyl it in a bottle of new-milk and a root or two of *Elecampane* till one half be consumed; then strain it, and press the moss exceedingly, and being luke-warm, give it the horse to drink fasting in the morning, and ride or walk him an hour after it gently; then let him up warm; and having stood an hour, then offer him such meat as he will most willingly eat, and in any wise sprinkle his hay

with-water; and thus do divers mornings together, according to the greatness of his sickness: But if you shall perceive that he casteth foul and filthy matter at his nostrils, then you shall every morning as soon as you have given the Drench, take of *Auripigmentum* two drams, of *Tussilago* or Colts-foot made into powder as much; then with *Turpentine* work them to a stiff paste, and make little round cakes or troches thereof, the compass of a groat, but much thicker, and dry them a little: then take a chafing-dish and coles, and laying one or two of these cakes thereon, cover them with a tunnel, such as you tun Wine or beer into bottles with, that the smoke may ascend thorow the same: then having made the horses head fast, put the smoke to his nostrils, and perfume him well with the same, and though at the first he be somewhat coy to take the smoke, yet having once felt the smell thereof, he will take such delight therein, that he will of his own accord thrust his nose to the same. As soon as you have perfumed your horse, you shall ride him forth till he begin to sweat, and then bring him home, and set him up warm; and having so stood an hour or more, then give him meat as afore said; but by no means let him drink any cold

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cold water, either in his sickness or out of his sickness, but when you may ride him after it; which if either weakness, leasure, time or place do hinder you to do, then you shall heat a pottle of water on the fire scalding hot, and put it into a gallon or two of cold water, so that it may only take the coldness away; and then cast a handful or two of ground Malt or Wheat bran into the same, and so give it the horse to drink.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

Imposthumes in the Ears.

The Vives.

Ulcers in the Nose.

All Wens whatsoever.

The Colts evil.

Swell'd Stones.

Incorning or bursting.

The third Medicine.

FOr any of these outward infirmities or swellings, you shall take a peny-worth of Pepper beaten to fire powder, a spoonful of Swines grease, the juyce of a handful of Rue, two spoonfuls of strong wine vinegar, and mix them well together: then if the swelling be about the horses head, face, or throat,

you shall take flax-hurds and steep them therein; and stop it hard into the horses ears, and stitch the tops together with a needle and a thred, as in the second medicine, renewing it once in two daies, till the swelling go away. But if it be in any other part of the body, then with this oyntment, you shall anoint the grieved place twice a day, till the infirmity consume away. Now for the swelling about the Cods or privy members, it shall be good before you anoint them with this oyntment, to bathe them well with cold water, as either by trotting the horse into some deep pond, or else by taking a pail of cold water, and dipping a cloath into the same, to bathe, clap and wash the cods therewith; then drying them with another clean cloath, lay on the oyntment, which is a present cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

The poll-eyil.

The Strangle.

Swelling after blood-letting.

The botch in the groyn.

The withers hurt.

All Fistulaes.

All gald backs.

Biting with venomous beasts or worms.

All sitfasts.

The navell-gall.

To

The fourth Medicine.

FOr any of these filthy imposthumations, galls or swellings, you shall take the earth-
 some of a mud-wall which hath no lime in it,
 but only earth, straw, or litter; and you shall
 boyle it in strong wine-vinegar till it become
 very thick, like a *pultes*; then being very hot
 apply it to the sore, renewing it once in
 twelve or four and twenty hours, and it
 will not only ripen it and break it, but also
 draw it, search it, and heal it most perfectly;
 as experience will manifest it.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fifth
 Medicine following.*

Manginess in the main.	The Scratches.
Manginess in the tayl.	All kyb'd heels.
The Mallander.	The Leprosie.
The Sellander.	The Farcel.
The pains.	The general scab.
	All Lice or Nits, or other vermine.

The fifth Medicine.

First in any wise, you shall let the Horse
 blood in the Neck-vein, and you shall
 suffer him to bleed very well (because cor-
 ruption

ruption of blood is the only breeder of these infirmities:) then having with a knife, lancet, curry-comb, hair cloth, or such like, opened the knots or pustules and rub'd away all scum or filthiness, laying the sores open and raw and as it were ready to bleed, then you shall take of yellow *Arsnick*, or white *Mercury* beaten to fine powder, or *Besalgar* & clarified *Hogs grease*, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together till they come to a perfect ointment; then having tied the horses head up fast to the rack, in such wise that he can neither lick nor bite himself, with this ointment anoint all the sores and other offended places very well over, holding some hot bar of iron or fire-shovel heated, against the same, that the ointment may the better and speedilier enter into the same; and being thus anointed, let him stand the space of two or three hours at the least, tied as before said: which done, take of the strongest urine you can get, and with the same wash away all the ointment where soever it was laid, and then untie the horse, and put him to his meat: and thus do once a day till the sores dry up and begin to shell away

All these infirmities are cured by the sixth Medicine following.

All Wounds in ge-	Foundring.
neral.	Fretizing.
All Sinews cut.	Surbaiting.
All wounds with Shot.	All loose Hoofs.
Burning with Lime.	Casting of the Hoof.
Mad Dog biting.	Hoof-bound.

The sixth Medicine.

TAKE of Turpentine, wax, and Hogs grease, of each a like quantity, first melt the yellow wax and Hogs grease upon a soft fire, then take it off, and dissolve the Turpentine in that, and stir it very well together; then put it into a gally pot, and let it cool; and with this salve tent or plaister any wound or sore, and it will heal it. Also with the same anoint the Cronets of your horses hoofs; and putting wheat-bran unto it, being boiled hot, stop your horses feet therewith, in case either of Foundring, Fretting, Surbait, or such like infirmity.

All these infirmities are cured by the seventh Medicine following.

All old ulcers.	The crownet hurt.
The Shackle gall.	Graveling.

The

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The Canker.	Prick in the soal.
The Anbury.	A retrain.
All bruises broken.	Cloying.
All over reaches.	The rotten frush.
The crown Scab.	

All these infirmities are cured by the Whay only, contained in the seventh Medicine following.

The bloody rifts.	The tongue hurt.
The bladders.	The paps.
The lampas.	The tooth-ach.
All Mouth Cankers.	Shedding of hair.
All hurts in the mouth.	The felter worm.

The seventh Medicine.

Take of new Milk three quarts, a good handful of *Plantaine*, let it boyl till a full pint be consumed; then take six ounce of *Allom*, and one ounce and a half of white *Sugar-candie*, both being made into a very fine powder, and six spoonfuls of strong wine Vinegar, and put them into the Milk, then let it boyl a little till it have a hard curd, then strain it, and save the *Whay*, wherewith you shall first bathe the sore, the *Whay* boyl it ing made warm: then with a clean cloath dry the sore, and then apply to this salve
 Take of *Turpentine*, yellow wax and *Hysop* each
 great

grease ground to fine powder, an ounce and a half; mix all these together on a soft fire, and then put it into a gally-pot, and let it cool: but in case where the bruise is not broken, yet likely to break, there you shall only apply the fourth medicine, mentioned before.

All these infirmities are cured by the eighth^b Medicine following.

All convulsions of sinews.	Over reach on the back sinew.
All cramps whatsoever.	All wind-galls.
The neck-crick.	Wrench in the nether joynt.
A good shoulder splat.	All bruises unbroke.
yl till All swell'd leggs.	All strains whatsoever.

The eighth Medicine.

Take strong Wine-vinegar and patch-
grease or Piece-grease, of each a like
quantity, and boil it on the fire. Then with
Wheat-bran make it into a hot *Pultess*; and
being so warm as the horse may endure it, ap-
ply it twice a day to the grieved place: but
in case the soreness be where you cannot bind
any *Pultess* unto it, then you shall only take
Patch-grease, or Piece-grease; and being
molten

18 Markham's Method for curing of
molten very hot, with the same bath the horse
twice or thrice a day, and give him very moderate
exercise before and after his dressing
and it will not only take away all pain and
anguish, but also remove all swellings, Gout
ings, or any other eye-sore whatsoever.

*All these infirmities are cured by the ninth
Medicine following.*

All light Galls. To dry up humours
To skin Sores.

The ninth Medicine.

First, bathe the sore place with hot me
ten Butter; then strow upon it the pow
der of Rosin for a day or two: lastly, take
Spoonful or two of very thick Cream, and
with the Soot of a Chimney bring it to a ve
thick paste; then spread it also upon the
fore, and it will heal, dry, and skin it, in
short space.

*All these infirmities are cured by the tenth
Medicine following.*

All watry eyes. The Pin and Web
All Blood shotten eyes. in the eye.
All dimness of sight. All Pearls or Spots.

All Lunatick eyes.

All Fistulaes in the eyes.

All Cankers in the eyes.

The haw in the eye.

The tenth Medicine.

TAke true ground Ivy, which some call Alehoof, or the ordinary ground Ivy, and beat it well in a mortar; and if it be very dry, drop a little white rose water into it, or a little of the water of the herb Eyebright; then strain it well into a clean glass, and with that wyce wash, anoint, or tent the sores in the eyes, at least three or four times a day: as for the haws or hags in a horse eye, every common Smith knows in what sort to cut them away, and that easily.

All these infirmities are cured by the eleventh Medicine following.

All Splents.

All ringbones.

All Spavens.

All quitterbones.

All Curbs.

All bony excretions.

The eleventh Medicine.

TAke white Arsnick or Mercury, ground to powder, and make a little slit upon the head of the excretion, the length of a barley-corn, and down to the bone; then raise

raise up the skin with a fine cornet, and put in as much of the *Arfnick* or *Mercur* as will lie upon a three-halt pence, and then bind upon the sore a little hard flax-hurds which done, tye up the horses head to the rack, so as he may not bite the sore place and let him stand the space of two or three hours; for in that time the anguish will be gone, and the medicine will have done working: then put the horse to his meat either in the house or abroad, and the excrescition will rot and fall away of it self which seen, you may heal up the sore, either with the sixth or the ninth Medicine specified before.

All these infirmities are cured by the twelfth Medicine following.

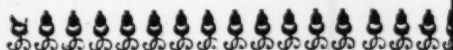
All broken bones. Weakness in the back.
All bones out of joynt. Horse hipped.
Swaying of the back. Horse stified.

The twelfth Medicine.

THe bones being placed in their true and proper places, according to the form of the member, you shall first bathe the grieved place with warm Patch-grease or Piece-grease: then clap about it a binding plaister

of pitch, Rosin, Mastick, and Sallet-oyl, well
mixt together, and molten on the fire: then
bind the Limb about with fine flax-hurds,
and then splint it with broad, flat, strong, and
soft splents, and remove not the dressing for
the space of fifteen daies, except you find the
rowlers to slacken, which is a very good sign,
and then you may straiten them again; or
if you find the member increase in swelling,
and that the rowlers grow as it were straiter
and straiter, then you may give the member
ease; for it is a sign it was rowl'd too strait
before: and thus you shall dress it but twice
in thirty daies, or thereabouts; in which
time the bones will be knit: but if through
the breach or dislocation, you find any gross
substance to appear about the grieved place,
then you shall twice or thrice a day bathe it
with hot Patch-grease; and that will take
away the eye-sore in a short space.

The



The second Point.

The Emperour of all Medicines concerning Horse

TAKE of wheat meal six pounds, or as much as will bring all the other Simples following to a stiff past: of Annis seed two ounces, of Cummin seeds six drams, of Carthamus one dram and a half, of Fennel greek seed one ounce and two drams, of Brimstone an ounce and a half, of Sallet oil one pint and two ounces, of Honey one pound and a half, of white-wine four pints; and this must be made into a very stiff past, the hard Simples being pounded, and seared to a fine powder, and so mixt with the wet Simples: after this paste is thus made, it must be kept in a very clean cloth; and when you have occasion to use it, you shall take thereof as much as will make a round ball as big as a mans fist; and this ball you shall by continual washing, laving, and squeezing, dissolve in a gallon or two of fair running water, and give it the Horse to drink, either after fevers, heats, or after any violent labour or exercise.

or when he is sick, poor, lean, or inwardly diseased, and full of foul surfeits; and then you shall suffer him to drink thereof as much and as oft as he pleaseth. Now it may be at the first that partly through the colour thereof, and partly through the smell, the Horse will be coy to taste it, but care not you therefor, or afore, but be sure to keep him from all water but it only: and that he may the readier take it, you shall do well at first to offer him this water in the dark, that the colour may not offend him; of which when he hath but once tasted, he will then forsake all water or whatsoever to drink of this water only, as I have often known by experience. Now touching the vertues which appertain to this medicine, they are these: First, if your Horse be never so poor, lean, surfeited and diseased, yet since you give your Horse of this water with must be well dissolved in it as aforesaid, it will in fourteen daies, not only cleanse and scour him from all infirmity, but also feed him and make him fat with good and sound flesh; so that he shall be fit either for the Market, or for long and tedious travel; Secondly, if your Horse be inwardly foul and fat, and have either by over-exercising or disorderly riding, had his grease or filth gotten within him, then this Medicine used

as aforesaid, is a most excellent and soveraign
purge or scowring, and maketh the horse not
only avoid all such filthy and ill matter as lies
molten in his body, and would breed most
dangerous and mortal sicknesses, but also it
comforteth & strengthneth the inward parts,
and breeds great courage and spirit in the
Horse: whence it comes to pass that it is of
special and great use for hunting Horses, and
running Horses to be given after their heats,
because it doth cleanse the body, prevent all
inward sicknesses, keep a Horse cool and so-
luble in his body, and adds more courage and
mettle than any other food whatsoever. *A*
Lastly, the use of this Medicine one fortnight
is as good as a quarter of a years feeding at
Grass at any time of the year, and worketh
many and more good effects, especially in
this, that this Medicine is to be had at all
times, and Grass is to be had but only in Sum-
mer-season: but whereas at Grass (if it be
rank and sweet) a Horse is in danger of ma-
ny sicknesses, as the Yellows, Staggers, Ant
cor, and many others, which proceed from
the corruption of the blood, or the heat
the season; by the use of this Medicine
these infirmities are taken away, and the
Horse recovereth flesh, strength, and live
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Bulls:
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hood of spirit, without any danger, as proof
shall testifie much better than my writing.



The third Point.

How to cure all Diseases in
Cattel, as Ox, Bull, Cow, or Calf,
with seven Medicines only.

*A Character of the nature of the Ox, Bull,
Cow, or Calf.*



THE Ox, Bull, Cow, or
Calf, (for indeed they
are but one and the self
same in generation) are
beasts naturally of a
slow and heavy dis-
position, yet fit for the
draught, being tempe-
rately handled, and especially the Oxen, or
Bulls: the Cows may be, and are sometimes
employed in the same work, but they are
more fit for the Pail, or for yielding Milk,
which they yield in greater abundance than
any

Markham's *Method for curing of*, &c.

any other beasts whatsoever: their flesh is the best and most wholesome for the sustenance of man: and therefore when they are past labour or other commodity, they may be fed and sold to the Shambles: the fat of these beasts is soft, and apt upon any violent exercise to melt, whence it proceeds that in their labour they may not be driven above an ordinary foot-pace: their Skins are of very great price, being a Leather of that firm, fast, and hard composition, that with ordinary liquoring or working in Oyl, it withstandeth all wet and wether, and outweareth all other Leather whatsoever. Of this kind of Cattel with us in this Island of great Britain, are four sorts: the first and best, are those which are bred in the West parts, as in Somerset-shire, Gloucestershire, Dorset-shire, and the Countries adjoining: these are for the most part of a bloodred colour, with great, large, and long bodies, tall of Stature, and slenderly cast downwards: their horns are little and crooked: and the milk which the Cows give is the very best and wholesomest of all other. The second sort are bred in the Countries of Darby-shire, Chesh-shire, Lancashire, York-shire, and the Countries adjoining the

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these are for the most part of a cole black colour, with large bodies, and short legs, stately, large, and white horns, and the Cow most fruitful of all other for breed. The third sort are bred in Lincolnshire and the Countries adjoining, and are of a pyed colour, very tall and large of body, only slender and long legged. The fourth sort are bred in the extreamest part of the North, as in Northumberland. and beyond the Tweed; they are the least of all the other, with short low bodies and very little horns, yet in their flesh most excellent and the sweetest Beef of all other: whence our ancient Herds-men conclude, that the West-country Beast is best for the Pail, the York-shire best for the Hide and Tallow, the Lincoln-shire best for travel, and the Northumberland for the Shambles: they have almost as many Diseases as the Horses, yet all may be cured by seven Medicines only.

All these infirmities are cured in Cattel by the first Medicine following.

All Fevers.

The gargill.

The pestilence.

The murrain.

All

co.	All milking.	Milting.
ate.	All leanness.	To provoke Urine.
most	The pissing of blood.	The overflow of the
fort	All Fluxes.	Gall.
ries	Hide-bound.	A Cow wethered.
very	The dry skin.	All faintness.
ong	The Lung-grown.	How to breed Milk.
ex-	Swallowing of all poi-	The Pantas.
um-	son whatsoever.	The loss of the Cud.
are	All worms.	The Rot.
bo-	Vomiting of blood.	

The first Medicine.

First, as soon as you perceive your Beast to droop, you shall in any wise let him blood in the neck-vein, and let him bleed well (that is to say) till you see alteration in the blood; then take of Plantain, of Rue, of Wormwood, of Housleek, of Wood-rose, of Shepherds purse, of Smallage, and of Galwort, of each of these (or of so many as you can conveniently get) half a handfull; beat them well in a Mortar, and then mix therewith a pint of Urine and a handfull of Hens-dung strained all together exceeding much, then put this Juyce so strained to a full Ale quart of strong Beer or strong Ale,

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and so set it on the fire, and boyl it till a full
 half be consumed : then take it from the fire
 and dissolve into it half an ounce of the best
 Treacle and a spoonful of the juice of Garlick,
 then take of Myrrhe, of Ivory, of Bayberries,
 of Cinamon, and of Annis seeds beaten to a
 fine powder, two good spoonfuls, and brew
 very well with the Ale : then being sufficient-
 ly well cooled, give it to the Beast to drink
 with a horn, early in the morning fasting, and
 chase the beast up and down half an hour af-
 ter, then put him where he may come to no
 meat for an hour and half after : and thus
 do two or three mornings together, according
 to the greatness of his sickness : But if you
 find his dew-lap begin to swell, then you
 shall with a sharp knife slit it, and opening
 the skin, you shall thrust into it half a handful
 full of Spear-grass and Salt chopt together
 and then stitch it up again, and anoint it with
 Butter and Tarr mixt together, and so put
 the beast to a fresh Pasture : but by no means
 let the grass be too rank, for that is most
 dangerous.

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All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The belly-ake.	All coughs or haunts.
All colds in general.	All shortness of breath.
Dropping nostrils.	A general purge for Cattel.
All costiveness.	

The second Medicine.

First, you shall in any wise let the beast blood, as in the former medicine, then if you take a quart of strong Ale and boyl it on the fire, and scum it well, then take it off, and dissolve into it a spoonful of Tarr and a spoonful of the juice of Garlick: which done, take of Sugar candy, of Fenugreek, and of Brimstone, all being beaten to a fine powder, the quantity of three spoonfulls, brew them well together with the Ale till it be sufficiently well cooled: then put to it a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oyle, and so give it the beast to drink fasting, and chafe him and use him as was before prescribed in the former Medicine.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

The Sturdy.	All Impostumes.
The neck gald.	All boyls.
The neck bruised.	All botches.
The neck sweld.	The Dew-bouln.
The closh.	Cattel goared.
All swellings in gene- ral in any part.	All wounds whatso- ever.

The third Medicine.

First, in any case of the Sturdy, you shall open the skull upon the forehead, and take out the bladder, then heal the sore with the Salve following but in case of Dew the P bouln, where the blean riseth upon the up tongue, or in the mouth, there you shall first break the blean, and thrust out the filth, then rub the sore with Salt and Earth, and after apply the Salve following, which is this. Take the green leaves of *Aristoloch*, of fresh grease of Tallow, of the ashes of an old burnt Shoe of Turpentine, of Tarr & Lilly-roots, of each a like quantity, beat them all in a Mortar till they come to a perfect Salve; which

prove too lenwick or moist, then you shall
 ke as much Yellow wax as will soften it;
 d with this salve. anoint the sore places and
 is a present remedy.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fourth
 Medicine following.*

he Barbs.

Loose teeth.

whatse he blean.

The tongue venomd.

he Canker in the
 mouth.

The falling of the Pal-
 lat.

The fourth Medicine.

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 Dew
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First, thrust your hand into the beasts
 mouth, and if there be any blister risen,
 the Pallat fallen, rub the one away, and
 up the other; then take of Woodbine
 of Sage, of Plantain and of Salt, of
 half a handful, boyl them well in a
 of running water, a pint of Vinegar,
 half a pint of Honey, then with the
 wash the sore places very well, and
 is a present remedy.

All

*All these infirmities are cured by the
Medicine following.*

All sore eyes. The Pin in the Eye.
The haw in the Eye. The Web in the Eye.

The fifth Medicine.

First, you shall let the beast blood in
temple veins, and cut out the Haw
they offend him, which every ordinary Sm
can do: then take an egg and open it in
crown, and put out half the white, then
it up again with salt, and then roast it in
hot-embers so long and so hard that you m
beat it to a fine powder: which done, disso
some of that powder in a spoonful of the
ter of Eyebright, and a spoonful of the ju
of housleek, and with the same wash
beasts eye twice or thrice a day, and it
present remedy.

All these infirmities are cured by the Medicine following.

The worms in the
tail. The general scab.
The party-coloured

he Itch or Scurf. All Lice or Ticks.
he biting of a mad All pricks with
Dog. thorns or stubs.
he biting with vene-To be shrew-run.
ous beasts.

The Sixth Medicine.

YOU shall first make a strong Lye with
old Urine and the ashes of ash wood ;
then take a pint of this Lye, and add to it
Tarr or black sope, of Coperas, of
res grease, of brimstone, of Pepper, of
aves ake, and of Plantain, of each a like
quantity, as much as will bring the Lye
a thick and stiff Salve, then with the
me anoint all the sore places: but in case
the beast be Shrew run only, and have no
ther infirmity, then you shall take a bram-
e which groweth at both ends, and with
the same beat all over the body of the beast,
and if you can conveniently ; you shall also
raw his whole body under a bramble
which groweth at both ends, as afore-
said.

*All these infirmities are cured by the seventh
Medicine following.*

All Strains whatso- ever.	The Gout
All soreness in the Sinews.	All broken bones.
	All griefs in the Hoves.
All stiffness in the neck. The Foul.	

The seventh Medicine.

TAke Mallows, Chickweed, and Gal-
gale, and boyl them in Urine, butt
Burgundy pitch, Tallow, and Linseed-oy
till they be so soft that you may beat the
to a Salve; which done, apply the Salve
the grieved place very hot, either as
Ointment, or as a Pultels, and it is a p
sent remedy, as hath been often proved.

The fourth Point.

How to cure all Diseases in Sheep, with
six Medicines only,

The Character or nature of the Sheep.

Sheep are naturally of a hot disposition, weak and tender, yet so free from greediness that they will live of less food than any other beast of their bigness: they are of a most singular profit and esteem, as not having in them nor about them any thing which is not of good use, the worst of which are their hooves, and yet the very treadings of them upon the ground are a good manuring and enriching of the same: as for their fleeces their flesh, and other intrails, who knows not the excellent goodness thereof? The Rams and Ewes are fit for generation from two years of age till they be ten; and after that, they are only for the shambles: the Ewes carry their Lambs in their bodies a hundred and fifty days, and no longer, according to common computation. Sheep in our Island of great Britain
(which

(which is not inferiour to any Kingdom in the world for the excellency of good Sheep are of sundry natures, according to the alteration of the climates : for where the ground is most fertile, there the Sheep are large of body and deep woolled, yet is the staple but of an indifferent fineness, rather inclining to some coarseness, than yielding the best thred: other are bred of a more barren and wild earth ; yet if the lea be cold, then is the staple most coarse, and the wooll both short and hairy and the least that are bred on the most barren earth: though the Sheep be the least of body, and the least of burthen, yet if the lea be warm and well coloured, the wooll is of a fine, the finest, and the staple of a fine and silky-like handling. To conclude, it is better and more natural for a sheep to be bred abroad in the fields amongst the flock, then domestic at home in the house ; for so shall both his flesh and fleece be better both for the taste and for other service.

All these infirmities in Sheep are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Fevers.
The red water.

The Lung sick.
All Coughs.

domi	All colds.	All licking of Poison
Sheep	All diseases of the Gall.	To cause easie delive-
altera	The Jaundies.	rance.
ound	All sickness coming of	To increase Milk.
f body	Choler.	All worms inward.
t of a	All tough Flegm.	The loss of the Cud.
o som	The Pox.	The Staggers.
other	The Wood-evil.	The general Rot.
h; ye	The Cramp.	Water in the belly.

The first Medicine.

TAKE of Wormwood flowers, of Rue of Colts-foot, of Lung-wort, of Plantain, of Lettice, of Rosemary, of Cinqufoil, of Horses of aint, of Dill of Sage, of Tansey, and of Ho-nd silky-thistle, or of so many of these as you can conveniently get, of each a like quantity, and beat them very well in a Morter: then strain forth the juyce thereof; and to a pint of very sweet honyed water made with the best hony and running water, and five or six spoonfuls of this juyce: then set it on the fire; and boil with two spoonfuls of the powder of An-ised b-s-seeds, Licoras, long Peper, and Bay-berries made of equal quantities: Then being taken om the fire, put in as much sweet Butter as Wall-nut, and two spoonfuls of that Salt hich is called *Adrages*, or *Adarces*, which



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John Paulson 1786

is Salt gathered (and made by the violence of the Suns heat) upon the salt Marshes after the tide is gone away ; or for want of it, because it is scarce, you may take as much of the best Spanish salt, and all being well stirred together, so soon as it is luke warm give it the Sheep to drink with an horn, and morning and evening rub his mouth very well with the salt aforesaid, and it is a certain cure, and hath been often proved.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

The Scab or Itch.	The Sturdy.
All Maggots whatso- ever.	The turning evil.
The worm in the claw.	The more-found,
All wild-fire.	Sheep tagg'd.
	Sheep belted.

The second Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheep blood in the eye-veins, then take tarr and fresh grease of each a like quantity, and mixing them well together with a little Brimstone and the juyce of Chervile, bring it to a Salve, and with the same (after you have bared, cleansed, and made all the sore places raw) anoint all the grieved place

42 Markham's Method for curing of,

place: or in case of the Sturdy, after you have opened the skull and taken out the bladder, plaster the sore therewith, and it is a certain cure

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All bones out or All broken bones.
joynt. Pain in the joynts.

The Third Medicine.

First, after you have placed the member right (which you may do by the example of the sound member) then you shall bath the grieved place well with butter and beer: then make a sear-cloth of Patch-grease and yelow wax, and warming it very hot, lap it about the member, and if need require, then splint it, and in case the member be broken, renew it not till fifteen daies be past, otherwise once in three daies.

All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All griefs in the All dimness of
eyes. sight,

The fourth Medicine.

You shall first let the sheep blood in the eye-veins, then take of the juyce of Celadine

ladine with t

ladine, that is, of the leaves in Summer, and the roots in Winter, with the same wash the Sheeps eyes, and it will help them.

All these infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.

All griefs in the mouth.

All looseness of teeth.

The fifth Medicine.

First, you shall let the Sheep blood in the gums, then you shall take of Earth, Sage and Salt, of each a like quantity, and beat them well together, and with the same rub the mouth of the sheep very well, but especially where it is grieved, and it helpeth.

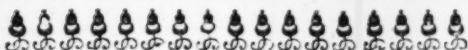
All these infirmities are cured by the sixth Medicine following.

All sickness in Lambs.

Lambs that are yeaned sick

The sixth Medicine.

First you shall take up the Lamb, and breath into the mouth thereof, then suckle or feed it with Mares milk and a little water mixt together, and make it luke-warm, and in any case during the sickness keep it very warm, for that is the greatest nourishment that can be given unto the m, and best agreeth with them.



The Fifth Point

How to cure all the diseases in Goats with two Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Goat.

GOats are all naturally of a wanton, light, and airy disposition, given to much wildness : whence it comes that they are in many Countries preserved, as we preserve our Deer, wild, and for the chase; and surely they will make excellent sport in their hunting: They do bring forth their young Kids in more abundance than Sheep do Lambs, for they do seldom bring forth under two, very often three, and sometimes four; they carry their Kids in their bodies five months as Sheep do, and seldom grow barren but through extreame faintness: they begin very early to go to the Buck, as in the first year, whence it comes that they continue not long in bearing, as not above three or four years at the most;

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most; Their greatest and best food is the
brozing upon young trees, and therefore
they shall so go to the buck, that they might
bring forth their young ones in the month
of March or April, when every tree begins
to bud. They are naturally ever good Phy-
sicians for themselves, and when they find
any imperfection, will seek out cures for
the same, as by letting themselves blood up-
on briers, thorns, bul-rushes and such like:
They are much subject to abortment or
casting of their young ones, especially in
extream cold seasons; whence it comes that
they should have ever a shed provided for
them in the Winter season. The hair of
Goats in some Countries is yearly shorn off,
and a course stuff made thereof, wherewith
they cloath the meaner sort of people. They
do naturally see as well by night as by day,
and their ages are best known by the knots
and round risings about the nether part of
their horns. To conclude, their teeth are
very dangerous for the spoiling of young
trees, especially the Olive-tree, which if
they but chance to lick on, the tree never
beareth any fruit after it.



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All these infirmities in Goats are cured by the first Medicine following.

The Pestilence.
The Dropsie.

Hardness to kid.
The Staggers.

The first Medicine.

First, you shall let the Goat blood under the eyes, and in the tayl, then you shall take of Selladine-leaves, and rushes, of Reeds green, and of worm-wood, of each a like quantity, beat them in a Morter, and strain out the juyce: then take four or five spoonfuls of that juyce, and mix it with a pint of Salt, and half a spoonful of Cloves beaten to fine powder, and being luke-warm, give it the Goat to drink fasting, and let it fast two hours after it.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All stopping in the
teats.
The tuel stopr.
The Tetter.

The dry Scab.
The Itch.
All Maggots.
All fly-blowings.

The

The second Medicine.

First, you shall take and cleanse away all the filth and scurf which any way stoppeth or offendeth the grieved place; then take of honey, Capons grease, of black Soper of Tarr, of Brimstone, and of the Soot of a Chimney, of each a Spoonful: mix them all very well together till it come to a perfect ointment; then with it anoint the fore place very well, morning and evening; and if the stopping have been very long, or that the Goat be much inwardly dried, then you shall take two inches of a small Candles end and thrust it up into the Goats tuel, in the manner of a suppository, and it will not only cleanse the bag and give the Goat great ease in his body, but also keep the place from stopping ever after.



The Sixth Point.

How to cure all diseases in Swine, with
three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Swine.

Swine are naturally of a suttish, sloth-
ful, and devouring disposition, given on-
ly to greediness and to spoil; whence
cometh the saying of the Husbandman,
that the Swine is never good till he be in
the dish: they are of most creatures the most
abundant in their breed; for they bring
forth their litters three times in the year,
and will bring forth ten, twelve, fifteen, and
twenty sometimes in a litter; yet they will
never bring up more pigs then they have
ears to give suck with: such pigs as
are pigg'd in the beginning or the last of De-
cember, have teeth immediately; the other
have not. Swine of all other beasts, do
most shew their sickness: for if you pull
out a bristle from their bodies, and find it
bloody

bloody at the nether end, or if he carry his neck on the one side, you may be well assured of present sickness. Swine are to be used three several waies in the house that is, for Brawn, for Bacon, and for Pork: for Brawn, the Bore is only in use and he is to be frank-fed, and not sty-fed for the frank hardneth the flesh best: The Hog is best for Pork, most tender and sweet and fittest for present service: and the Spaid Gilt, or Spaid, or gelt Sow is best for Bacon, feedeth soundest, taking fat soonest and hangeth by the walls uncorrupt longest. As there be household and tame Swine so there be also wild and savage Swine, yet by much more fierce and cruel: they differ little or nothing in nature, only they are by their wildness and much ranging a great deal less apt to take sickness: To conclude, they are a good and wholesome meat, having nothing in them or about them unclean, as is found by daily experience.

All these infirmities are cured by the first Medicine following.

All Feavers.

The Murrain.

All hide sickness,

The Pestilence.

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The Catarrh.

The Lake.

The Gall.

All Vomiting.

The Meazles.

Sleeping evil.

The Pox.

All pain in the milt.

The first Medicine.

First, you shall let the Swine blood in the
tail, and under the ears, then bind up the
fore with the green bark of Oziers; which
done, you shall take of Barly-meal two
three handful, of red Oaker and Hens dung
of each a handful, and of the juyce of Liver
wort, Gall wort, and Worm-wood, half
pint, of Treacle an ounce, mix all these well
with a pottle of Honey and Urine blended
together; then put it into a gallon or two of
sweet warm wash or swillings, and so give
it the Swine to drink, and anoint all the sore
places of his body with brimstone and Bore
grease mixed together; and during the time
of his sickness, let his food be only dried
Beans spelted on a Mill.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

All imposthumes. Swine that are lugg'd
All leanness or milke. All maggots in the
All Scurf or Manginess. ears.

The second Medicine.

First ye shall let the Swine blood in the tail as aforesaid; then if the Imposthume be ripe, lance it, and thrust out the filth; then heal the sore with Tarr and Butter mixt together: but if the Imposthume be hard, then only rub it with wheat-meal and salt-till it dissolve; but if the infection be universal, then anoint the swine all over with Swines-grease, brimstone, vinegar, black sope and Honey mixt together, each of like quantity, and having formerly rub'd all the scurf and filth away with a Wcoll-card.

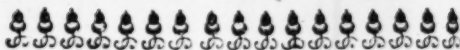
All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All unnaturallness in Sows devouring their birth.

The third Medicine.

IF your Sow be given to much unnaturallness, and that she will devour her pigs so soon as she hath pig'd them, you shall watch her pigging, and take them away as they fall; then take the wreckling or worst pig, and anoint and bath it all over with the juyce of the herb Stonecrop, and then give it the Sow to devour: which so soon as she hath done, she will immediately make her so exceedingly sick, and cause her to vomit so exceedingly, that she will never after do the same again.

The



The seventh Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Dogs, with three Medicines only.

The Character or nature of the Dog.

THere be of Dogs divers kinds, though all concur and come to one nature in the matter of diseases and infirmities: for there is first the *Grayhound* which exceedeth in swiftness, and is preserved for the Chase, as either to course the wild *Deer*, the *Hare*, the *Bore*, the *Wolf*, or other Vermine: he is a beast of infinite valour and spirit, yet tender, and apt by his fierceness to much casualty; and his only vertue consisteth in the swiftness of his foot. Then there is the *Hound*, which is of a more dull temper, whose only glory is in his smell, hunting and finding out by his scent the tracks and foot-steps of all sorts of wild beasts: in which he sheweth so much cunning, that not any winding, turning, or artful double can prevent his search: he is both valiant and indolent, and so unappalled with labour, that

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when at any time it hapneth, it shall be good for you first to take him, that is, you shall anoint your hand all over with sweet Butter, or clarified Hoggs Grease: some use Oyl of Bays, but it is too sharp and too hot, and many times (if the action be used too roughly or unadvisedly) it breedeth exulceration or forenes in the Tuel, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I said, take either Butter or Hoggs Grease, and your hand being all besmeared therewith, thrust it up into his Tuel till you feel his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be black and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the horse, or striving with your hand to go too far: and if you find it to be very sore baked within, then after you have raked and got what you can, you shall take a great Candle or Perche of three or four in the pound at the most, and cutting of an inch or two of the upper or smaller end, with your hand anoint before, thrusting the small end forward, put it into his Tuel, so far as you can get it: then suddainly drawe
g out your hand, and leaving the

D

Candle

Candle behind you, clap down his Tail close to his Tule, and drawing it up between his Leg, hold it with both your hands hard and constantly, for the space of an hour or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horses Body, and so separate and break his Ordure, that upon the letting loose of your hands; he will presently dung.

This you may do in every case of extremity, but not otherwise: and believe it, you will find this the most excellent Suppository of all other, and that there is no Glyster which can work with greater efficacy, or more wholesomeness.

There is another accident which attendeth the sickness of Horses, and that is quite contrary to this before rehearsed. and is called Laxativeness or Looseness of Body, which is expressed by a vehement and violent scowring; this if at any time it shall happen, you shall at first note the violence thereof, and the continuance thereof.

The violence is known by the thinness, the sharpness, and the oft and speedy avoiding of the Excrements,

The

The continuance is known by the unchangableness of the infirmity, and by the process and long continuance of time, contrary to all natural and wholesome custom, for you are to observe that a Horse may have a scowring for a day or two, or a little more, and this is not unwholesome, but natural and good, and if after it stay of it self, then it worketh no evil effect, but if it continue longer, and brings the Horse into an extraordinary weakness of Body, then you shall seek to stop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milk, and putting thereto a good spoonful or two of fine Bean flour, and as much *Bolus Armoniack* finely beaten to powder, boyl all together till the Milk thicken, and then being made lukewarm, give it the Horse with an horn, and doing thus a morning or two, no doubt but it will bind the Horse; which if it do not, then you shall take a quart of Red Wine, and put thereto a handful of the Herb called *Shepherds-Purse*, and half so much of Tanners Bark, and boyl all very well together, till the Herband the Bark be soft, then strain it,

and put thereunto two Spoonfuls of the powder of *Cinnamon*, and being made lukewarm, give it the Horse to drink with an Horn, and this do one morning or two, or three, if need require: For my own part I never found but it wrought good effect and so I hope all men shall find that prove it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Book, for Sickneses of what extremity soever, I make you rely only upon *Diapente*, or Horse Mithridate, which is a kind of *Diateffaron*: And for as much as at many times and in many places these things cannot be had, then in such extremity, and the Horse being at the point of Death, instead of the Powder of *Mithridate* aforesaid, you shall take half a pint of *Dragon-Water*, and dissolve into it, a good spoonful or more of the best *Treacle* upon a soft fire of Embers: then being lukewarm, give it to the horse to drink, with an horn, and thus do for a morning, two or three, till you see alteration and health approaching.

This expelleth all Infection and evil from the Heart, comforts the Spirits, and restores Nature to its first best strength.

And

And thus you have the uttermost secrets of my heart, concerning the curing and discerning of all manner of inward sicknesses in Horses, how desperate, mortal or contagious foever,

*The preventing all of inward
Sicknesses.*

THE preventing of inward Sicknesses, consisteth of two special Observations and Considerations.

The first is, to prevent it before it come, so that it may not offend at all.

The second, is to take it at the first appearance, and so prevent it, that it ariseth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent Sickness that it offend not your Horse at all : it is an excellent course when you put your horse to grass, every three or four days before you turn him out, to take blood from his neck vein, then the next day after to give him a pint and a half of *Muskadine*, and half an ounce of the powder of *Dispeute*, or three quarters of an ounce of the horse *Mithridate*, or

Treacle, before rehearsed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloaths, if he have been used to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Also you shall observe when you let your Horse Blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodness or badness of the blood when you behold it. for the less of good Blood is unwholesome and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood is dangerous and noisome. Also if you observe, when you take blood from your Horse, to receive it into a Vessel, and by stirring it about continually as the Horse bleedeth, to keep it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to besmear it all over the Horses Back and Body, you shall find it wonderfully wholesome; for it comforteth the Body, cleareth the Skin, and breedeth a rejoicing in all the Horses vital parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to Grass, and yet you would prevent inward sickness, then you shall observe once in two or three Months, when you have the best leisure to rest your Horse after it, not to fail to give your horse *Muskadine* and *Drapente*,

of

of *Muskadine* and horse *Mithridate*, as wa before shewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very potion is the greatest purger and purifier of the blood that can be and avoideth all that Yellow Cho'lerick matter, or other evil and undigested humours which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to observe here, that although I only prescribe *Muskadine*, wherein you shall dissolve your Powder, or *Mithridate*: yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other Sweet Wine, that then you may take strong Ale or Beer, but in a greater quantity; for as you take but a pint and a half of Wine, you shall take of Beer or Ale, a full Ale Quart: As for the Powder of *Mithridate*, you shall keep the first quantity already prescribed: and if you warm your Beer and Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amiss but better, yet that I refer to your own discretion.

Now to take a sickness at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it arise not to any great danger, you shall by all means observe to look well into

The Faithful Farrier.

the occasions of Sicknesſes, which are already ſhewed, and into the Signs of theſe occasions, and if you find your ſelf guilty of any of thoſe occasions, or that the horſe diſcovereth any of the former ſigns, then preſently let the horſe bleed, and three ſeveral mornings after, give him the drink or potion before preſcribed, and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of ſickneſs, and reſtore the horſe to his former ſtrength, and good eſtate of body. And thus much of all inward ſickneſſes and their prevention.

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Two sorts of Balls to Cure any violent Cold, or Glauanders, to prevent heart-sickness, to purge away all molten Grease, to recover a lost Stomach, and to keep the Heart from fainting with exercise, and to make a lean Horse fat suddenly.

TAKE of Aniseeds, of Cominseeds, of Fenugreek-seeds, of Canthemus Seeds, of the powder of Elicampane-roots, of each two ounces, beat them and searse them to a very fine powder, then add to them one ounce of the flower of Brimstone, then take an ounce of the best juyce of Liquorice, and dissolve it in half a pint of White Wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oyl of Anniseeds, and as much of the Syrap of Colts-foot, and of Sallet-Oyl, and of fine life Honey, of each half a pint, then mix all this with the former powder, and with as much fine Wheat floor as will bind and knit them together, then Work them into a stiff past, and make there-
of

of Balls somewhat bigger then *French* Wallnuts, and so keep them in a close Gally-Pot, for they will last all the Year, and when you have occasion to use them, take one, and anoint it all over with sweet Butter, and so give the Horse every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you please, otherwise you may chuse: then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your usual Custom, and thus do (if it be to prevent sickness) for three or four mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmity, then use it at least a week or more: if it be to take away molten Grease or foulness, then instantly after his heat, and in his heat only: but if it be to fatten a Horse, then use it at least a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pills: you may then at your pleasure dissolve one of these Balls, either into sweet-Wine, Beer or Ale, and so give it the Horse to Drink with an horn. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or such like, then besides these Balls, you shall make you these second Balls,

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Take of Wheat Flōwr six pound or more, as shall suffice to make stiff the past, then take of *Annisecds*, of *Cumminseeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenugreek*, of ordinary *Brimstone*; of each two ounces, of *Sallet-Oyl* a pint, of *Honey* a pound and a half, of *White-wine* a pottle, beat the hard simples to a fine powder, and searse them, then with the rest, make them into a stiff past. Then of this past, take a Ball as big as a mans fist, and dissolve it into two or three Gallons of cleer cold running Water, by washing and laving the past therein, and so give it the horse to drink, at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time, when he is disposed to drink: for he cannot drink too much of this water: then ride and warm him a little after it. Then when the Water is spent, do not cast away the bottom, but filling the Vessel up again with new fresh Water, dissolve another Ball therein, and thus do for fourteen days together at the least, and you shall see wonderful effects arise thereof.

This Water scowreth, cleanseth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other
lesser

esser balls first-spoken of, purge the stomach and intrals of all foulness, avoideth moiten Grease, and fortifieth Nature so powerfully, that it leaves no evil in the body.

And this small balt (if it wer for my Life) would I give to an Horse immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to use any violent or extream labour.

Another way how to fatten a Horse suddenly.

THERE is another way to fatten an Horse suddenly, but no better then that before shewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your own discretion.

Take of *Elceampane*, of *Cuminseeds*, of *Turmerick*, of *Aniseeds*, of each two ounces, of *Groundsel* an handful; boyl all these very well with three Heads of *Garlick*, cleansed and stamped in a gallon of strong Ale: then strain it well, and give the horse a quart to drink luke-warm, in the morning fasting, then
ride

ride him till he be warm, then set him up warm, and thus do for four or five mornings, and then turn the Horse to grass (if the time of the year be suitable therefore) and he will feed wonderfully and suddenly.

But if the time of the year serve not for Grass, then you shall keep him in the house, and over and beside the Drink before shewed; you shall take the fine powder of *Elicampane*, and the fine powder of *Cuminseeds*, of each a like quantity, mix them well together, then every time you give your Horses provender; which should be at least thrice a day, as morning noon and night; take half an ounce of this powder and sprinkle it by little and little into his provender, for fear of offence; till all be eaten up. And thus do for fourteen days together at the least, and you shall see the Horse prosper in wonderful and strange manner.

How

*How to keep a Horse or Jade from
Tying.*

IF you ride a Tying Jade, or fear the perplexed cruelty of a tyred Jade, then be sure to carry about you the fine searle powder of *Elicampne*, and when others bait their Horses, or that you come to the place of bait for your horse, the first thing you do, set up your horse warm, and do not walk him. After he hath been well rub'd, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto half an ounce of the powder of *Elicampne*, and brew it all together, then give it the horse with an horn, which done, tye his head to the Rack, for you need not care for Provender till night, at which time provender him well, and in the morning give him Oats or Bread, or both in plentiful manner, and being ready to back him, give him the former quantity of Ale and the powder aforesaid, and doubtless you shall find him to travel with great courage and spirit.

Also

Also if you take a bunch of *Pennyroyal*, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffel, you shall find it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to Travel lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, do happen to tyre, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the herb called *Arse-smart*, rub his back all over very hard, then laying *Arse-smart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him go. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is a most unsufferable, and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldom, or when necessity requireth it.

Another

*Another Receipt against Tying, or for any
sore or dangerous cold.*

TAKE of the best *Indian Necotian* which we call *Tobacco*) and be sure it be not sophisticate; or by any other accidental means adulterated, dry this in the Sun, in a Glass close luted, then pound it very small, and mix it with an equal quantity of the powder of *Cockle-shell*, then with the Oyl of *Dill*, and the Oyl of *Gloves*, make the powder into a past, or solid body, then make pretty round Balls thereof, as big as *Walnuts*, and dry them in the shadow in the *Canicular Days*, otherwise called the *Dog-days*, then keep them close in a sweet Gally-pot, and give them as *Pills* in the time of necessity, that is to say, a Ball at a time, whensoever your Horse shall faint in travel, or if your Horse have taken any sore Cold or Surfeit, then give him the Ball in the Morning fasting, and let him have a little exercise after it, then cloth warm, rub well, and be sure not to lay any cold water to the Horses Heart,

only by the continuance of his toyl he maketh himself master of what prey soever he hunteth. Next unto him is the Spanniel, which also is singular for his smell upon bird: as the Hound upon beasts; whence it comes that neither Partridge, Pheasant, Rail, Quail, Peacock, nor any other Bird can escape their search: they are of all other Dogs the most loving, humble, and most familiar with the man. Then there is the water-Spanniel whose scent is also his only glory; yet that scent is taken aloft from the air, and upon the water; whereby it comes to pass, that no water-fowl is safe from his search: he is also of a most exceeding strong constitution, being very able to endure the cold, that no sharpness of winter nor frost troubleth him, but the water is as familiar with him as the air. Then there is the Mastiff, whose vertue is only in his courage, strength, sharpness of teeth, and aptness to encounter with any fierce wild beast, as Lyons, Bears, Wolves, Tygers, and such like, against which they are so apt, willing and so cunning in their fight, that they seldom or never part but victors. To conclude, for your Tumbler or Lurcher, whose delight is only in killing the Cony: for the Licescs, which only envieth the Fox; and for your general

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Mongrils, whose uses are either for chasing away vermine, or defence of the husbandmans yard, they were and are in their special natures and qualities with the other forenamed Dogs. And touching their diseases, they are cured by one and the self-same Medicine.

All these infirmities in Dogs are cured by the first medicine following.

All worms inwardly. Costiveness or belly.
All colds or stoppings. bound.
The Stone.

The first Medicine.

Make a strong decoction of Wormwood and of Southernwood; then take a pint of the decoction, and dissolve into it as much Aloes as twice an hazel-nut, and a good spoonful of the powder of Ivory and Brimstone mixt together; then being luke warm, give it the Dog to drink, and administer at his tuel two inchs of a half peny candles end, in manner of a suppository.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All Lice or Fleas. All Serpent bitings.
All worms outwardly. All mad Dogs bitings.

All Galls or Tetters. All galling of feet.
All Itch, or scab, or All fretting in the
mangy. feet.

All hurts by wild beasts. The Canker.

The second Medicine.

MAke a strong decoction of *Rew Sage*,
Mints, and a handful or two of Salt;
then with the decoction wash over all the
Dogs body; then take *Treacle*, *Hogs-grease*,
yellow wax, *Turpentine* and *Coperas*, of each
a like quantity; melt and mingle them toge-
ther, and with that ointment anoint all the
fore places, especially those which he cannot
come to lick, or else scratcheth most, and it
will speedily cure him.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All tiredness.

All Bruises.

All worms whatsoever. All pain in the ears.

The third Medicine.

First, if the wound be wide and gaping, or
in any fleshy part, you shall stitch it up
with a needle and a little red silk: then take
the yolk of an Egg, and as much Soot of a
Chimney, and twice so much of the juyce of
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green Tobacco, and the juyce of Melliot, with as much fresh Butter as will bring all these to a Salve, being molten and mingled well together on a soft fire; then with this salve either tent or plaister the grieved place, and it is a present remedy for all the former grievances, as hath been often by me and others experienced.



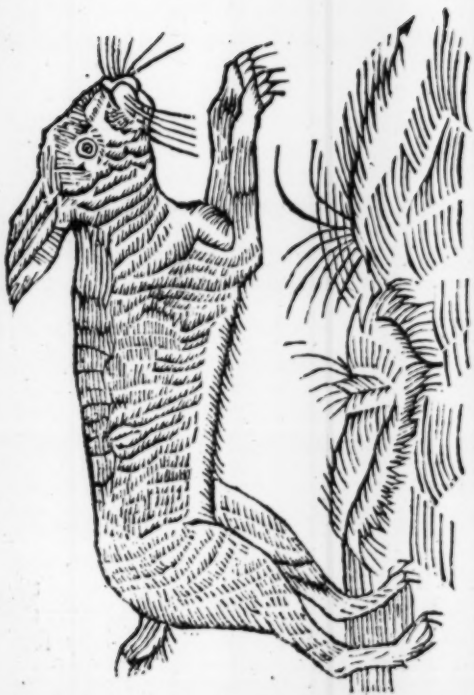
The Eighth Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Conies, or Hares, with one Medicine only.

The Character of Conies or Hares.

HAres or Conies are small Beasts, of much more melancholy disposition than other beasts; whence cometh the hardness of their living; for as it is written, they will feed fat with the white rind of the frost, or the snow: certain it is that in the frost and sharpest time of winter they feed best, because then the frost biting the foggy grass, maketh it most sweet, upon which
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they delight most to feed. They are abundant in their increase, bringing forth their broods once every month, and of those broods not under three or four at the least; neither doth she so soon disburthen one brood; but she presently runneth to the Buck, and ingendereth for another. The males of these kinds are very unnatural; for if they can find where the young ones are kindled, they presently devour them: whence it comes to pass, that the female at her time compleat withdraweth her self, and hideth her young, daubing and damming up the hole till they be able to run and shift for themselves: and then she opening the hole by little and little, giveth them liberty to take the air, and use their own exercise. As for the profit of them, besides their flesh, which is an excellent food, their skins are of great price and are a most excellent Fur, and little inferiour, for warmth, sweetness, and goodness, to any other. Again, the wooll or hair of them is very good to make Felts of; and indeed, is so soft and fine, that it is but a little inferiour to the Beaver; with which wooll if it be mixed, it maketh a most perfect and good Felt. To conclude, they are beasts of much hardness, and therefore of no long life; and they take delight in hard and

sandy grounds, which are dry; for they have no greater enemy than the wet; whence it proceedeth that their greatest infirmitie is rottenness: yet such Hares or Conies as do live and delight in the clay earths, are even the greatest, fattest, stoutest and best, either for the dish, or any sport whatsoever.

All Conies or Hares are subject to two infirmities only: which are cured by this one Medicine following.

The Rot.

Madness.

The first Medicine.

FOR these infirmities above named, you shall only take the finest, sweetest, and dryest Hay you can get, and mix it very well with the herb Hare-thistle, and therewith feed your Conies and Hares, especially in the winter-season; and it will not only prevent the infirmities, but also recover and cure the sickness when at any time they are infected.

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The Ninth Point.

How to cure all diseases in Poultry, as
Cocks, Hens, Capons, Chickens, Turkies,
Peacocks, Pheasants, Partridges, Quails,
Rails, Doves of all kinds, and
such like, with four Me-
dicines only.

*The Character or nature of all sorts of
Poultry.*

THe Cock, from whence the Hen, Ca-
pon and Chicken proceedeth, and so
all one, being the Centinel and watch of
the house, is a lusty, proud, valiant, and cou-
ragious bird, taking both delight in himself,
and in other mens praises of him. It is writ-
ten of them, that they are Astronomers, and
know the course of the Stars: certain it is,
that they keep a true distance in their times,
and crow more after proportion than order.
They are great commanders and rulers of
their own kind; and so jealous of their wives,
that

that they will die ere any strange Cock enjoy the least shew of their presence. Of all beasts whatsoever, none but he rejoyceth after the act of generation. The Hens are no less valiant than the Cocks, if they be true bred; and will with their opposites fight to the last drop: they are exceeding loving and natural to their young, and will not only fight in their defence, but also strive themselves to give the Chickens sustenance.

Your *Turkey* is not unlike unto these birds; for the Cock is proud, valiant, and apt to fight; only the Hens are much less natural, though somewhat more doating: for, from her too much love, she will draw her Chickens abroad, and by her wandring will lose them, never respecting her number; but so long as she hath one to follow her, so long she respecteth not what hapneth to the rest. Of this nature also is the Peacock, who for beauty, pride, and understanding, exceedeth all other birds, yet only are careless of their young. The Peacock is a bird of long life, ordinarily living to the years of five and twenty, or upward: he is a dish much used at Banquets, for shew, more than for taste; for his flesh is not held exceeding wholesome,

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it being certain, that if he be never so well and dry roasted over night, yet he will be blood raw the next day following. Now contrary to the Peacock, the Pheasant, Partridge, Quail, and Rail are excellent birds for the Table, and more dainty and wholesome than any other: They are also excellent flights, and make rare sport before the Hawk: they flie not high, but near to the ground; and though not very nimble of wing, yet swift after they are on wing. They love not to flie long, by reason of their much earnestness; but must have many rests: but being slain with the Hawk, they are the best, tenderest, and most pleasing food. They bring forth their broods in great abundance; and having once disclosed them, the young ones are able to defend themselves, by flight, even when their shells are on their crowns: so strong and wily they are by nature, as house-Doves are of an innocent nature, and very chaste, and neither male or female change their mate, but keep together, one true to the other, living as coupled by the band of marriage, keeping their own Hen continually, never visiting the holes of others, unless they be single by the death of their mates: the male and female are both careful of their young

66 Markham's Method for curing of the
Young ones; nay, you shall have the Cock
oft-times chastise the Hen if she keep not the
nest well; and yet kind they be to them
when they are about to build, lay, and set, as
may be seen by their readiness to them in
that case: when the Hen cometh off the
nest, the Cock goeth on presently. The
Cock will go abroad and first feed himself
well, and gorge himself, and when he com
meth home will disgorge himself again
feeding his Hen or his young ones. Stock
doves live ordinarily (as Pliny affirmeth)
thirty years. The Turtle doves of all the rest
are the lovingest to their mate: for you shall
see them alwaies fly together, unless one of
them be kill'd, then the other will not live
long after, but pine away.

*All these infirmities in Poultry are cured by
the first Medicine following.*

The Flux in the belly.
Drowsiness of the brain.

The first Medicine.

YOU shall take Pease bran, and scald it ei
ther with water or sweet Whey, and give

of the Poultry to eat, and it will stop any
Cock scouring in these House-fowl whatsoever,
not that hath been often experienced.

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*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

The stopping of
the belly.

All molten grease.
To avoid bruised blood.

The second Medicine.

Take either bread made of *Wheat*, or
Wheat corn, but bread is the better, and
put it into a small trough; then put to the
me a good quantity of mans *Urine*, newly
made and warm, and let the Poultry eat the
bread or corn out of the *Urine*, and it will
cure them.

*All these infirmities are cured by the seventh
Medicine following.*

he Pip.
he Roop.
all Lice.

The stinging by worms,
or venemous things.

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The third Medicine.

First, you shall pull away the scale from the Pip, and the black scurf from the Roop, and lay the sore raw and bare; then take of Salt, Rue, Pepper, and sweet Butter of each a like quantity, and beat them together in a Mortar till it come to a Salve then with the same anoint the sores, and healeth.

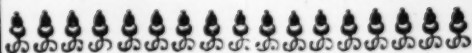
All these infirmities are cured by the fourth Medicine following.

All sore eyes

All dimness of sight

The fourth Medicine.

Take a leaf or two of ground Ivy, or some call it, Alehoof, or ordinarie ground-Ivy, and chew it well in your mouth then sucking the juyce thereof hard, spit into the eyes of your Poultry; and thus twice or thrice a day. It is a most certain cure, and often proved.



The Tenth Point.

How to cure all the diseases in water-fowl, as Geese, Ducks, Swans, Teals, Widgeons. Shel-draks, Plovers, Hens, Puets, Bytters, Guls, and such like, with one Medicine only.

The Character or nature of Wild-fowl.

Wild Fowl, though they differ much in name and proportions, yet in their general natures there is small variety: they all love to live together in flocks and herds, and in like manner they flie together; yet not in rout, but like souldiers, either in single or in double files; & for the most part they fly triangle-wise, one as it were leading the way, and the rest in two wide branches following, by which means they gather more wind under them, and are more able to mount their flights higher, which is that in which they most joy: some write they flie so close one after another, that the hindmost resteth his head on him that flieth before him: however, it is most certain that they flye in a most decent

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cent and comely order. They do for the most
part keep one nest, and in nourishing their
young are very diligent, hiding them in holes
and in the bushes, and never discovering them
till they be able to save themselves by fly-
ing. They are of all creatures most watchful,



seldom sleeping, but when they are garded by
some of their kind. They bring forth their
brood commonly once a year, yet sometimes
twice: yet those fowls are rather domestical
than wild; for such fruitfulness ever spring-
eth from some extraordinary keeping.

*All water-fowls for the most part are sub-
ject but to one infirmity only, which is cured by
this one Medicine following.*

The Gargill.

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TAKE clove of Garlick pill'd, and bruise it a little, and roul it up in sweet Butter, in fashion of a Capons cram, and so give it to the fowl, and thus give about three cloves of Garlick at a time and no more; and it is a present cure for this disease, or for any other inward sickness that shall offend your water-fowl at any time whatsoever.

The Eleventh Point.

How to cure all the diseases in singing Birds, as the Nightingale, Linnet, solitary Sparrow, Gold-finch, Myskin, Spinke, Canary-bird, Cordial, Lark, Collander, Black-bird, Robin, Throstle and such like, with three Medicines only.

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The Character or nature of all manner of singing Birds.

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ALL singing Birds generally do once a year change their colours in feathers, and alter their voice in singing, and that in such sort, that of a suddain a man would say they are other birds; which is a thing which appeneth not unto the greater fowls, unless

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Markham's *Method for curing of*

it be only the Crane; for they will at some-times of the year grow blacker than at other some, especially in their old age: so likewise the Black-bird will grow reddish, and in Summer he singeth clear and tunable, and in Winter he stuttureth and stammereth, but in *December* commonly he is clean mute, and



dumb altogether: also if the black bird be a year old, and especially the males, their bills turn white like Ivory, so likewise the Thrushes or Mavisses all Summer are painted about the necks with sundry colours, but in the Winter they are all of one colour. The Nightingale also singeth almost fifteen daies together in the height of the Spring, and will learn easily to whistle: and so generally all other singing Birds sing more at one time of the year than at another, except it be such birds as are altogether domestical and tame.

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used only to hear Musick, the voices of men and continual clamours, candle light, and torch light, such I say will not only sing all the year long, but also all day and night without ceasing, as may be daily discerned in many Noblemens and Gentlemens houses. These singing birds seldom sing the first year: only in the winter time they will a little record, and then when the spring approacheth, they will break forth with their voices, and sound their notes full and perfect. And of all these singing birds, the Linnet, Robin, Bulfinch, Star, is most docible, and aptest both to tame, and learn all several tunes: they take delight in their cages and servitude, only they are apt to feed suddenly; and with their too much fatness, often corrupt and die suddenly; therefore it is not good at any time to let them be without chalk, Sugar, or Chickweed, which is a great preservative and present help against the disease of fatness; and you must shift them in a fresh cage every month, and take their dung from them every morning, and then blow their meat; and when you shift their cages, put the two doors together and blow on them, and they will shift themselves, for to handle them is dangerous; and when they moult or cast their feathers, spout a little wine

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them, and it will the sooner make them moult their old coat: and for those birds that you would teach and bring up to whistle, you must hang their cages in such a place where they shall not hear the chirping of Sparrows; for naturally they will take the wild note, as I have known by experience, and have heard some birds crow like a cock, and counterfeit notes of birds of other kinds contrary to their own kind. The Star of all other birds is very apt, ready & tractable to be taught to whistle, to speak any thing without cutting or clipping the tongue, as I have heard many speak as plain as any Parrot; but you must keep them covered all over, saving a place where they may see their meat and water; and as you would teach a Parrot, so teach them. And for the dieting of birds, the Star feedeth chiefly on raw beef, and bread soaked in water, both mixt together, and small minced; the black bird and Thrush feed on raw beef being whole, and stickt on a stick in their cage: the Bulfinch and Linnet feed on Rapeseeds; but you must take heed of Mustard-feed, for they are like to Rape-seeds, and will make them pine away: the Canary-bird doth feed on Canary-feed and Rape-feed mixt together: the Robin and Nightingale feed on Oatmeal.

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or raw meat : but if you get them now & then
some of the worms that do breed among the
four at the Bakers, it will much avail them.

*All these infirmities in singing Birds are cured
by the first Medicine following.*

All Melancholy.	Mouting.
Leanness or dislike.	All Lice.
Strangling of the	The Roup.
breast.	The Ptilick.
The Apoplexie.	The Pip.
To bring the voice	All costiveness.
again.	The privy sickness.

The first Medicine.

TAke Sugar, Saffron and Figs, of each a
like quantity, and either chaw them, or
beat them in a mortar, till they come to a past,
and then give it the bird to eat during the
time of her sickness ; and into her water put
Mellon-seeds bruized and chopt very small,
provided ever that you forget not in case of
the pip, or Roup, first to pluck off the scale or
scab, and then to give the Medicines after.

*All these infirmities are cured by the second
Medicine following.*

All sores or wounds. All Gouts.
All Imposthumes.

Markham's Method for curing of

The second Medicine.

TAke of butter and of Hens grease of each a like quantity, and melt them, and mix them well together upon a soft and gentle fire; then with a feather dipt into it when it is reasonable warm, anoint the sore places, and if the wound be very deep, then with a fine needle and a little red silk stitch it up, and then anoint it; and thus do twice a day at the least, and it will help them.

All these infirmities are cured by the third Medicine following.

All blindness.
All sore eyes.

All dimness of sight.

The third Medicine.

TAke half a spoonful of clear running water and a full spoonful of the juyce of Beets, and mix them well together; then with a feather either anoint the birds eyes, or taking a little of it into your mouth spit it into the birds eyes, and thus do twice or thrice a day at the least, and it will help them presently.



The twelfth and last Point.

How to cure all the diseases in Hawks, of what nature or quality soever they be, with six Medicines only.

The Character or nature of all sorts of Hawks.

THere be in Faulconry, sixteen kinds of Hawks, or birds that live upon prey; and though every one have in them a special note or character of much valour, yet some are much more valiant than other some; as the Eagle, the Vulture, the Gerfaulcon, Faulcon, and such like. The valiant Hawk ever trulleth her prey in the air, the least valiant taketh her prey near unto the ground. The valiant Hawks alwaies build upon the highest rocks and on the steep cliffs, against which the rage of the Sea and water continually beateth; and the less valiant Hawks build in tall timber trees, where they have some shelter and refuge: as for those which build in some walls, or upon the ruins of old houses, as the Kestrels and such like, they are most base and cowardly, and neither fit for use nor employment.

Markam's *Method for curing of*

ent. The long-wing'd Hawks are fittest for the river, and kill both the Hern, and the other smaller fowl, as is the Mallard and Tayl: and the short-wing'd Hawks will kill them and the Hare also. The Merline and Hobby take most delight in killing the Larks: the Sparrow-hawks in killing the Black-bird, and the Musket in killing the Sparrow only. Many other flights there be, as of the Pie & Jay, and such like; but they are to be measured according to the mettle of the Hawk, for they



are flights of danger and force, and therefore it behoves the Hawk to have much cunning and much exercise before she be brought to such flights, lest that her mettle and rashness become her own ruine as many Faulconers find by daily experience.

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All these infirmities in Hawks are cured by the first Medicine following.

All inward and privy All sorts of worms.

sickness of body. Purging of glut.

The Pantas. Costiveness in the body.

Casting of the gorge. To cause digestion.

The first Medicine.

Take as much Agarick as a pease, and wrap it either in a warm Pigeons heart, or Chickens heart, or any other warm and bloody flesh, and give it the Hawk to eat fasting in the morning, and it is a most ready and certain cure.

All these infirmities are cured by the second Medicine following.

All privy griefs in The Ric.

the head. All Apoplexies.

All Rheums.

The second Medicine.

Take as much Mustard seed bruil'd as will lie upon a three-halfpence, and lap it as aforesaid, either in a warm Pigeons heart, Chickens heart, or other warm flesh, and then dip it in the juyce of Rosemary and Sage well mixt together, and so give it the Hawk to eat fasting in the morning, and it will not only

Markham's Method for curing of
only purge and cleanse her, but also comfort
and strengthen the brain exceedingly, as by
proof you shall find.

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the eyes. All blood-shot eyes.
All dimness of sight. The Pin and Web.

The third Medicine.

Take of the juyce of ground Ivy or Ale-
hoof half a spoonful, and put to it as much
fine searst Ginger, as will lie on a threehalf-
pence; and being well mixt together with a
small soft feather, anoint the Hawks eyes
therewith, morning, noon, and night, and it is
a most certain cure, and often approved.

*All these infirmities are cured by the fourth
Medicine following.*

All diseases in the The Frounce.
mouth. All Cankers.

The fourth Medicine.

Take rough Alome and beat it to as fine a
Powder as you can possibly get it, then
take a spoonful or two of the strongest and
best Wine-vinegar, and mix your Alome with
the same till it be as thick as puddle; then take

all Diseases in Hawks, &c.

a fine rag of Cambrick or Lawn, and dip it therein, and with the same rub the sores well till they be ready to bleed, both morning, noon and night, and it will cure it in a short space.

All these infirmities are cured by the fifth Medicine following.

All Imposthumes. All wounds whatsoever.
All bruises whatsoever. The Formicas
All Excretions. To stanch blood.

The fifth Medicine.

First, where there is any excretion of horny or bony substance, you shall cut it away, and lay the sore open and bare, and then apply the salve which followeth. But in case of wounds, if the wounds be great or deep, you shall first stitch it up with a fine needle and a littlered silk, then take twenty Rasins of the Sun, and having pickt out the stones, boyl them in half a pint of wine till it be thick like pap, then beat it well together; and being very warm, apply it to the sore places, renewing it once in four and twenty hours till the sores be healed: but if the flux of blood be great, then you shall take Merchants wax, and drop it upon the vein which bleedeth, and it will presently stanch it.

Markham's *Method for curing, &c.*

*All these infirmities are cured by the third
Medicine following.*

The pin in the foot. Bones broken.
The broken pounce. Bones out of joynt.

The sixth Medicine.

First, you shall place the member right, if there be either breach or dislocation; then take of *Galbanum*, of White-Pitch, of Turpentine, of each a like quantity, and melt them together on a soft fire; then plaister-wise spread it upon a linnen cloth, and so fold it about the sore; then splint it if need require, otherwise only rowl it up with a fine linnen rag, and the remedy will soon be effected, as hath been often by me and others seen, and proved by experience.

The

The nature of Red and Fallow Deer.

THough the Deer, by a secret instinct of nature, and the providence of God, are their own Physicians, and not needing the help of man; yet because they are so serviceable for the use of man, I thought it not much impertinent from my discourse to shew their Character or nature.

The Hart of all other beasts loveth to hear Musick, and marvelleth at all things that he seeth, and taketh great pleasure to behold them, as hath been often seen by their gazing at the Bow and Arrows of the Hunter, or at a Carter, and the like; They are at mighty enmity with Serpents, and renew their strength by eating of them; they have a strange property, that if they go to feed in young Springs or Coppes, they go against the wind, and so can tell whether there be any person or not: and if any man chance to spit or piss upon any sprig or branch in the Coppes, they will find it out presently, and utterly abandon that place. When hunted and ready to be taken by the hounds, they will for their last refuge fly to houses

Mar. 1. The nature of the Red

houses and places of resort, rather to yield to man than to dogs: and as *Pliny* saith, they can endure to swim thirty miles end-waies: and when they are to pass any great River to go to Rut in some Isle or Forest, they assemble themselves together in herds; and knowing the strongest and best swimmer, they make him go foremost, and then he which cometh the second, stayeth up his head upon the back of the first, and all the rest in like manner even to the last: the foremost being weary, the second taketh his place, and he cometh backward. They go to Rut about the midst of September, and bear their young ones eight months: sometimes they bring two Calves at once: their little ones tey practise and exercise to use their legs from the very beginning, leading them up to high rocks, teaching them to leap, run, and swim away, acquainting them with their Dens and secret places of harbour: the males are horned and they above all other living creatures caress them every year once, at a certain time in the Spring; and to that purpose a little before their mewling, they seek out the most secret corners, and most out of the way to hide themselves: when they are Pollarded they keep close hidden, as if they were

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